NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

SEEDING ON GREEN-SWARD FURROWS.

To the Editor of the Mass. Plowman:

Sir—I observe that you call your plan of sowing grass seed in August on the green furrow, the "New Husbandry," or at least one branch of the new system which you for three or four years have been recommending. But I noticed in another paper of last Saturday, I think it was the Boston Cultivator, a statement made by the editor of that paper, which was, in substance, that the plan which you call new, has been long known and practiced upon by the best farmers in the State. That editor says he has known it to be the practice of the best farmers from his early childhood, and he names the last week in August as the time; also the very mode of getting in the seed which you are now urging farmers to adopt.

Now, sir, I confess I have but a limited knowledge of the practices of farmers out of the county of Essex; but I am constrained to say that so far as my knowledge extends, none of the farmers here had ever tried the plan of seeding down to grass at once, on the green sward furrow, before you proposed it when you commenced publishing the Cultivator in 1839.

And now I find that most farmers are extremely backward in altering their course. They are cautiously looking on to see how the plan will work under the trial of others who have more faith.

If this system has, in truth, been pursued for a long course of years, I should like to know in what part of the State it was, and how the farmers liked it. I shall try one field this month, and I want all the light I can have before I commence.

Yours, respectfully, ESSEX.

August, 1842.

☞We do not take the Boston Cultivator, and we do not often see it. Last Saturday, however, a friend showed us that paper, and the article alluded to by "Essex," was pointed out. It was headed, "Nothing New," and then follows a statement by the editor, in substance as represented by our correspondent.

If such has been the practice of "the best farmers, ever since our boyhood," as that editor says, we too should like to know in what county those farmers live, and why they could not have been kind enough to publish, in some paper, an account of their success. We have conversed with no less than three thousand farmers within one year, and have brought to their view this subject, which has made no light impression on our mind. And we most positively declare that not an individual has ever told us that this was an old practice of farmers.

On the contrary, we have had much difficulty in trying to persuade the farmers we have met, in the six counties lying nearest the capital, to adopt the new mode we have been recommending.

But this statement from us is unnecessary. There is not a farmer in the Commonwealth, who has the least regard to truth, who will confirm the assertions made in the Cultivator. Every intelligent farmer knows they are false.—*Ed. Plowman.*

☞We last year gave Mr Buckminster, editor of the Mass. Plowman, credit for being the first writer, as far as we knew, who had strongly and earnestly recommended "seeding to grass on green sward furrows." We believe him entitled to this credit—and it is no small credit, for the course is as good and economical as he represents it. But as some *Essex* farmer seems to think that the course had never been thought of there until 1839, and as he wishes for information, we can state to him that it was tried by Mr Daniel Putnam, of North Danvers, some fifteen or twenty or more years ago, on a small part of his pasture where the rocks were not so thick as to forbid rough plowing. The benefit of the course was obvious—and the preference which the cattle give to the grasses there, indicate that its good effects are not yet gone. The greater part of the pasture is so thoroughly paved with rocks that the plow can do nothing. This (the rocks,) stood in the way of the extension of the course in the pastures; but on moist lands in the fields it has been so much resorted to by Mr Putnam as to become a part of his system of culture; and it was commenced, we believe, long before Mr Buckminster, publicly recommended it. But these facts make Mr B. none the less an originator of the course, for he knew nothing of them. We have no knowledge that the practice ever extensively prevailed any where.—Ed. N. E. F.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

SEED WHEAT.—CAUTION TO FARMERS.

The subjoined is a very important communication. Some years since, having taken great pains to get some celebrated wheat from a distinguished cultivator, we received a few bushels very much mixed with rye, oats, &c. We undertook to clean it by picking out with the hand all the "foul stuff." The undertaking was most tedious; and being obliged to leave home before it was finished, we left it in charge to a man in our employ. He being very impatient, and not destitute of that self-conceit of superior sagacity so common in such cases, immediately after we left, took the whole to the mill and passed it through the smut machine. The consequence was, its germinating power was destroyed, and with the exception of a very few straggling plants, we lost our seed and our labor; to say nothing about our temper.—*Ed. Gen. Far.*

Mr Colman—Through the medium of your paper, I wish to caution the farmers of Western New York, against sowing wheat threshed with a machine, for I believe it is one great reason, if not the only one, why we do not have wheat grow as thick now as it did before machines come in use. I came to that conclusion last fall, and threshed my seed with flail, and the result is, my wheat came up twice as thick as my neighbors, according to the quantity of seed sown per acre, threshed with machine, which was about one bushel and three fourths per acre, and it stands so yet. I further believe wheat should be sown as soon as the last week in August, for as far as my knowledge extends, wheat sown at that time has not failed to be of a good quality, when that sowed ten or twelve days later has been very much injured by the rust.

JOS. WICKOFF.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF WHEAT.

Too much cannot be said, if it produce corresponding action, upon the importance of improving the various kinds of seed. Wheat, being so important a staple, much pains should be used in bringing the seed as near to perfection as possible. Select some of the largest and plumpest heads before thrashing, say enough to make a half bushel or more, and sow it by itself, and see if it does not produce a finer crop than that which has not been selected. The following we find in the Albany Cultivator.—*Union Agriculturist.*

"Col. LeConteur, the most skillful grower of wheat in England, in some tables lately published in one of the English periodicals, has given the results of some of his long-continued experiments in improving wheat by crossings and selections. By continuing to select and propagate only those varieties that gave the most and best flour, with the least bran, he now obtains over 2,400 pounds of superfine flour to the acre, and so thin is the skin of his wheat, that, from an acre of 52 bushels, only 542 lbs. of bran, middlings, and shorts were given. One hundred pounds of this flour, as repeated and careful experiments have proved, will make from 6 to 10 per cent. more bread, of the first quality, than the same quantity of the best common market flour. The beauty, purity and weight of some of the specimens sent by the Col. to the Fair of the Royal Agricultural Society, surprised all who noticed the samples, and most strikingly proved the improvement that skill and perseverance can effect in the most common cultivated plants."

To Prepare Green Corn for Use in Winter.—A few months since, a farmer ate some green corn at our mother's table, which he liked so well that he requests us to furnish the process of curing to our readers.

She has a large copper boiler of boiling water, which she fills with ears of husked corn, such as are used for roasting ears, and after boiling about ten minutes, the corn is scraped off with an iron spoon, and spread in the sun to dry, either on plates, boards or cloths. When thoroughly dried, it is hung up in bags, and makes in the winter a most delightful dish—almost as good as fresh green corn. The best kind is the sweet corn, of which the best variety is that which shrinks most in drying.—*Chicago Agricult.*

Massachusetts has a population of 94 1-2 to a square mile. If all the States were as densely populated, we should be a nation of ninetyfive millions. Who shall say we may not arrive at this?

CHARACTER OF THE SURROUNDING UPLANDS INDICATIVE OF THE VALUE OF MOULD AND MUCK FOR MANURE.

We have once stated in our columns that an intelligent and observing farmer expressed to us a conviction that the mud and mould of the holes and swamps that are surrounded and covered by a *hard wood* growth, are more fertile and more fertilizing than those found where the growth is *pine*. We give below an article from the *Gardener's Chronicle*, (an English paper,) which maintains that tenacious and clayey soils contain in the hollows that occur among them, better mould than that found in sandy sections. The opinions of our friend, the farmer, and of the German chemist as stated below, are in striking accordance with each other. For it is the strong loamy and clayey soils, generally, that produce the hard wood, while the sandy ones support the pine. The question is one of much practical importance, for it may help to determine the comparative value of the several wet meadows and mud holes upon a farmer's premises, and also the worth of these lands in one neighborhood or district, compared with their value in another. We have made no observations which help us to any opinion upon the subject. But if any of our readers have any facts that will throw light upon the point suggested, we will thank them to send the facts to us for publication.—Ed. N. E. F.

ON ORGANIC-MINERAL MANURES.

By Prof. Charles Sprengel, (translated from the German.)

Under the name of organic-mineral manures are comprised those materials which (as the name implies) are composed partly of organic remains and partly of mineral substances; thereto belong mould, mud, artificially-prepared compost, rubbish collected in the streets, the soil of sinks, &c. These organic mineral manures are of great importance in agriculture.

1. *Mould.*—Mould is that kind of soil which occurs often in low lands, is very rich in humus, and at times contains some remains of plants. If the situation is not too damp, and if the higher grounds which surround it are composed of clay, argillaceous, marly, or calcareous substances, it generally possesses such superior qualities that it can be immediately carried and spread as manure, inasmuch as, under the circumstances just mentioned, it consists of a mixture of earths impregnated with humic acid and other materials strongly promoting vegetation. If, however, this mould is accumulated in wet places, and the surrounding heights are composed of sand, it is, generally speaking, of such an anomalous composition that it will spoil any ground on which it may be carried, unless it undergoes some previous preparation, because in this case it contains much protoxide of iron impregnawith with humic acid, and is, at the same time, very deficient in the earths combined with that acid, as well as in the saline substances which constitute a most essential nutriment of plants. The value of every sort of mould depends (as is the case with all substances used as manures) on its component parts. If it is, therefore, intended to form at once an accurate idea of the effect which this manure will produce, it is to be subjected to an accurate chemical analysis; especially the organic remains containing nitrogen, are to be inquired into, inasmuch as its value will entirely depend upon their quantity. The generally received opinion, however, is, that any sort of mould is only so far useful as it supplies the soil with a greater quantity of humus. I have already analysed several sorts of mould which were used as manures, and for the sake of proving what I have just stated, I subjoin the analysis of a mould which came from a valley surrounded by sand-hills, and which, in its application, did not produce any considerable result.

100,000 parts of it are composed of—

52,910	"	silica and quartz.
31,269	"	humic acid.
10,200	"	coal of humus and vegetable remains.
2,312	"	alumine, combined partly with humic acid, but mostly with silica.
1,554	"	protoxide and oxide of iron, combined with humic and phosphoric acid.
0,044	"	protoxide of manganese, partly combined with humic acid.
0,632	"	lime, mostly combined with sulphuric acid, but partly mixed with the coal of humus.
0,146	"	magnesia, partly combined with silica or mixed with the coal of humus.
0,870	"	sulphuric acid, partly combined with calcareous earth, partly mixed with coal of humus and vegetable remains.
0,045	"	phosphoric acid, combined with oxide of iron.
0,008	"	common salt.
0,010	"	potassa, mostly combined with silica, and traces of substances composed of nitrogen.

100,000 parts.

If an approximate calculation is made of the quantity of humic acid which is combined with the bases (alumine, manganese and iron,) it will be seen, that this mould contains at least 15,000 parts of free humic acid, acting as such. To this is to be added, that it contained neither humate of lime, humate of potass or soda, nor any substance containing nitrogen; and another reason why it could not yield a good manure is, that it contained a quantity of humic protoxide of iron. This mould was, therefore, of very little use; so much so, that an additional quantity of common manure was required.

All those kinds of mould which are ascertained to possess superior manuring qualities, and which are found in low places surrounded by clayey or argillaceous hills, are, on the other hand, composed of the following substances:—33 per cent. humic acid, 6 per cent. coal of humus, 9 p. c. alumina, 3 1-2 p. c. lime, 1-2 p. c. magnesia, 2 1-2 p. c. oxide of iron, 1-2 p. c. oxide of manganese, 42 p. c. silica and quartz or sand, 1-2 p. c. gypsum, 3-4 p. c. phosphate of lime, 1-4 p. c. potash, 1-10 p. c. common salt, and 1 1-2 p. c. organic remains containing nitrogen. From the quantity of bases here, it is clear that such kinds of mould cannot contain any free humic acid; they consequently act very differently from the last. At times, good kinds of mould contain only 12-13 p. c. of humic acid, and 45-50 p. c. of sand.

It would be superfluous for me to detail again in what manner the humic acid of the mould is beneficial to vegetation, as this has been repeatedly stated on former occasions. If it contain organic remains composed of nitrogen, they form by their decomposition nitric acid, which then, combined with the different bases, forms saltpetre, possessing powerful manuring qualities.

Mould improves, chemically, all sorts of soil, even that richest in humus not excepted, because it contains generally from 50-60 p. c. mineral substances, amongst which are, as we have just seen, some very efficient ones. The mould, or the humus contained in it, renders a clayey soil more light, whilst a sandy soil is made thereby more firm and kept in a damp state. It is, consequently, especially adapted for soils that burn, in which it is often more efficacious than even dung. If the soil is light and sandy, you will make use of a mould somewhat clayey; if, on the contrary, the soil is clayey, a rather sandy mould is to be employed.

The length of time during which the effects of the mould may continue, cannot be easily determined, as it depends on its quality and the quantity used. Large quantities improve the soil after even 20 and more years, whilst small quantities act but for a comparatively short time.

Before the mould is plowed in, it is to be well pulverized, which will have the advantage of causing the seed of weeds which may be contained in it to germinate, and of inducing the protoxide of iron contained in every sort of mould sooner to change into the oxide. It is this protoxide which produces the sharpness or acrimony which is so distinctly perceivable in some sorts of mould. It is also advantageous to scatter it in winter over growing rye, and then harrow it in early in the spring, and roll it. The latter operation is, however, not advisable with a mould which is very light and rich in humus; such mould is better applied when the rye is a few inches long, otherwise it may be carried away by the wind.

If it contains a considerable quantity of vegetable remains undecomposed, it is always advisable to collect it at first into smaller, and then into larger heaps, for the sake of drying it, allowing it to decompose in that way for a year or a year and a half; and this will be still better accomplished if it be mixed with lime, marl, ashes, or dung, or concocted into compost.

[From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.']

ON THE CULTIVATION OF RYE.

Gentlemen—Having for some years past been more than commonly successful in raising large crops of winter rye, by a process of cultivation which I believe is entirely new, I have been induced by the suggestion of some gentlemen whose judgment I very much respect, to submit for your consideration a statement of the mode of culture with the produce. And that the success of the experiment this season may not appear to be altogether accidental, it will perhaps be as well to communicate the result of the process for the three or four previous years.

The land on which the experiment has been conducted is situated on the Merrimack, about a mile and a half east of Haverhill bridge; and came into possession of my father in 1827. The soil is a sand, approaching to loam as it recedes from the river. Perhaps the term *plain land* (by which it usually passes) will better convey an idea of the quality of the soil. It is altogether too light for grass. The crops we find most profitable to cultivate on it are winter rye, Indian corn, potatoes, and to some extent turnips. Oats might probably be raised to advantage, were it not that the land is completely filled with the weed commonly called charlock, which renders it entirely unfit for any spring crop, excepting such as can be hoed. The

crops of rye, on the neighboring soil of the same nature, vary I believe from seven or eight, to twelve or thirteen bushels per acre, according to the cultivation and their approximation to the river. We usually raise on the land from thirteen to thirty bushels of Indian corn per acre. Potatoes are very good in quality, but the quantity is quite small; not sufficient to be profitable, were it not that the land is very easily cultivated.

In the summer of 1827, we sowed three bushels of winter rye near the river, on about two acres of land, which produced twentyeight bushels.

In 1828, we sowed four bushels on four acres of land running the whole extent of the plain from the river. This piece was sowed in the spring with oats, but they were completely smothered with charlock, and about the middle of June, the whole crop was mowed to prevent the charlock seeding. About the middle of Aug. a second crop having covered the land, it was plowed very carefully, in order completely to bury the charlock; and then suffered to remain until the 15th of September, when we began sowing the rye in the following manner: A strip of land about twelve yards wide was plowed very evenly to prevent deep gutters between the furrows, and the seed immediately sown upon the furrow and harrowed in. Then another strip of the same width, and so on until the whole was finished. We found the oat stubble and charlock entirely rotted, and the land appeared as if it had been well manured, though none had been applied to this part since it had been in our possession. The rye sprung very quick and vigorously, having evidently derived great benefit from being sown and sprouted before the moisture supplied by the decaying vegetable matter in the soil had evaporated to any considerable extent. This crop produced 133 bushels—33 1-4 bu. per acre.

In 1829, the charlock was suffered to grow on the land appropriated to rye, until it had attained its growth and was in full blossom. The land was then plowed very carefully, and the charlock completely covered in. In a short time a second crop appeared, more vigorous than the first. This also was allowed to attain its growth, and then plowed in as before. A third crop soon appeared, which of course was destroyed when the land was again plowed for sowing about the middle of September. This piece of land was a parallel strip running from the river, and containing two acres. Two bushels of rye were sowed. The crop presented a remarkably promising appearance, and yielded seventyfour and a half bushels—37 1-4 bu. per acre.

In 1830, the land appropriated to rye included nearly all the lighter parts of the soil, and owing to a pressure of business was not attended to as we could have wished. It was plowed in the early part of the summer; but harrowing, to destroy the weeds, was substituted for the second plowing. This, and the unusual blight which affected all the grain in this part of the country, led us to anticipate a small crop. It yielded, however, fifteen bushels to the acre.

The land on which the crop of rye was raised the present season, had for the three or four previous years been planted with Indian corn. And owing to the extent of our tillage land, we have not been able to apply more than four or five loads of manure to the acre this season. The charlock was suffered to attain its growth as usual; and on the 18th and 19th of June it was carefully plowed in. The second crop was plowed in on the 6th and 7th of August. On the 14th and 15th of September it was sowed in the usual manner, namely: a small strip of land was plowed and the seed sown immediately upon the furrow and then harrowed in. Then another strip of land was plowed, and so on until the whole was completed. One bushel per acre was sowed as usual. The seed was originally obtained from a farmer in this vicinity, and I suppose is similar to that which is generally used. We have never prepared our seed in any manner, but have directed our attention solely to the preparation of the land; and to this we attribute our success. Owing to the unusual severity of the winter, the crop was considerably winter killed; but recovered very soon in the spring, excepting in the midfurrows. There, as the land lies very level, the water settled and so completely destroyed the rye that they continued bare the whole season. This would of course cause some diminution in the crop—perhaps a bushel or two. The rye was reaped at the usual season, and, as the weather was favorable, immediately put into the barn. The land contained one acre and thirteen rods, and yielded *fortysix bushels and three pecks.* A remarkably fine sample.

In entering a claim for your premium, I would ask your attention particularly to the process of cultivation. It is, I believe, entirely new; and capable of general application.

Sowing the seed immediately after the plow, we consider very advantageous to the crop. The soil being then moist, causes the seed to spring immediately, and gives a forwardness and vigor to the plants, which they ever after retain.

The process of plowing in *three* crops of weeds before the seed is sown, very much enriches the soil. It would be altogether unnecessary to attempt to refute the notion, that by such a process nothing more is applied to the soil than was before derived from it. If one could not discover by the light which chemistry has shed upon the subject of agriculture, sufficient *reasons* for the contrary conclusion, observation, one would think, would be sufficient to convince any intelligent man of the fact.

And here I would suggest that I do not consider the experiment as we have conducted it, quite complete. To render it more so, in the first place, in plowing in the weeds, I would not turn a furrow after the dew had evaporated. I have no doubt but that a large portion of that fertilizing quality in the soil, which (during the summer months) is continually exhaled from the earth, is by the dew brought again within our reach, and it would be wise to avail ourselves of the opportunity of again burying it in the soil. And in the second place, I would by all means use a heavy roller after each plowing. It would fill all the cavities left by the plow, and by pressing the soil more closely to the weeds, at once hasten their decomposition and very much retard the evaporation from the soil.

But the land is not only very much enriched by this process. There is, I conceive, no method by which it can be so effectually cleaned. Three times during the season, a fresh surface is presented to the atmosphere, and each time, as the decaying vegetable matter increases in the soil, so is the exciting cause augmented to make a more vigorous effort. We have in this manner gone over nearly all our land which is infested with charlock, and the diminution of the weeds is quite sufficient to warrant the expectation, that in a few years it may be comparatively eradicated.

Very respectfully, JOHN KEELY.

Haverhill, Sept. 22, 1832.

SELECTING SEEDS.

Great improvement may be made by a judicious selection of seeds. In most all crops, some plants will be found more early, or in some respects superior to others. From such, seeds should be carefully selected.

If a cultivator desires to have any production earlier than usual, after procuring an early kind, let the first seeds that ripen on a well grown and productive plant be secured, and so proceed year after year, and in this way a variety will be obtained that will excel in earliness.

Every variety of vegetable may be rendered more productive by selecting every year the seed of the most productive and well formed plants. And this method of improvement will be found the cheapest that can be pursued, as the difference in the cost of good and poor seed is a mere trifle.

Select peas for seed that grow in long full pods on vines that will bear abundantly, and if you would have them earlier, take those which ripen first. Choose beans in the same way. Select the finest heads of grain for seed before reaping. Select seed corn from stalks that bear two or more good ears, and take the largest and best formed ears, Choose from stalks that are large at the bottom and run off to a small top, not very high.

If you would have early onions and few scullions, select for seed a few that ripen first, and have a good form. Follow the same rule in every thing. Like produces like, is a general law of nature; the same in the vegetable and animal kingdom: there are *some* exceptions, but not enough to affect materially the general crop or production, and by these exceptions we may profit, for when the exceptions are an improvement we may follow them out and in a long time establish a new race or variety, but when the exceptions are inferior we can reject them.

These exceptions to general rules offer great advantages, and a wide field for improvement, while the disadvantage is a mere trifle. As a spark will kindle a great fire, so from a single seed of superior excellence, large crops of this superior production may be raised, and widely disseminated to the benefit of thousands.

There is no subject of improvement so much neglected as this: it is within the means of all, and yet few give attention to it. Too many are content to plod on in the old way, and while they spend much in manure and cultivation, they neglect a much cheaper way of improvement, or to avail themselves of those made by others in this way, when at less expense they could accomplish it, and perhaps more effectually.

We selected seed from the first pumpkin that ripened, in a variety which we cultivated for several years, and last year some were ripe in two months and five days from the time of planting. Numerous instances could be cited for the truth of the above remarks, but it is so clear to every common observer, that no evidence is necessary, but it is important that they be reminded of a subject so much neglected, and with so much loss.—*Farmers' Jour.*

"Never," says Drew, "shrink from doing any thing which your business calls you to. The man who is above his business, may one day find his business above him."

That life is long which answers life's great ends.—*Young.*

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR EXHAUSTED PASTURES?

Shall we plow them again and try to get another crop of rye, of eight bushels per acre; or shall we so manage as to recruit them and make them worth fencing? In some of the southern counties of this State, a large portion of the pasture lands are running up to wood. We prefer seeing this to seeing the bush scythe swinging over these acres, or the plow in quest of a rye harvest that will scarcely repay the expense of cultivation, though it will inevitably leave the soil poorer.

It is evident that too much of our land was cleared up and too much time was spent by the early settlers to destroy the young growth which would have been far more profitable for timber and wood than grain. A great proportion of the cleared land was quite too rocky and rough for any thing but wood; and if a proper system had been early established, we should now see all our ledgy and rocky land covered with a forest growth, and all our cleared fields in such good heart as to be worth cultivating.

But what do we now see within twenty or thirty miles of the old Capital of New England? Thousands of acres of land reduced so low by eternal cropping, that ten acres are not sufficient to feed one cow through the summer; and instead of any attempts to bring back these acres to their pristine fatness and vigor, we see the owners folding their hands, and saying they can buy no manure and can therefore do nothing to improve these acres; that they have not manure enough for their tilled crops or for their mowing lands, much less for old pastures or for old bogs.

But we are much pleased to see that a better spirit is prevailing in nearly every town within the limits named, and we have hopes that the "New Husbandry" will be as contagious as any fever of the times, and will spread as rapidly over the land.

A few short years only have elapsed since we commenced urging farmers to use their plows in their pasture grounds and to endeavor to make them gradually richer than to exhaust them by snatching away every spear of grain that could be grown. Many have tried our plan, and many are pleased with the results.

Deacon Levi Parker, of Wilmington, tells us he has sown two bushels of rye per acre in his pasture grounds in September, for the purpose of feeding it in the spring; that this gives him a fine early bite for his cows long before they could obtain any thing green in any other part of his pastures—that he sows on his grass seed in the latter part of March, on the snow, if there is any, and that he has not yet failed of its taking well and yielding fine feed before the summer was gone, the rye giving him a great abundance early, while the clover, redtop, &c., would be ready later in the season.

The expense of this mode of renovating old pastures is quite trifling compared with that of fencing off and planting for a year or two—buying manures or robbing the fields of the share that has been usually dealt out to them. And any man who has *a team* may bring back all his old pastures, gradually, to produce as much as on the first clearing. If any farmer is really afraid that he could not keep his sickle off a good looking field; or that it is sinful to let cows eat any thing but grass; let him sow grass seed alone. He will have better feed than before; and though his pasture will not grow rich so fast as if he sowed rye to be fed, for he cannot have so much stock on it to manure it, still it will improve, and no doubt will keep pace with his own ideas of advancement in farming.

Our readers will bear in mind that the new modes of renovating pasture grounds here recommended, admit of plowing at the most leisure season of the year; when the team is strong; when it can be kept at the cheapest rate; when the pasture can be best spared; and when it is neither too dry nor too wet. For we may plow pastures at any leisure time from August to November; taking care not to sow seed late in the fall, but to harrow and prepare for sowing on the light snows of the next spring. Grass seed will then bury itself sufficiently without human aid. When rye is sown for feeding, it is advisable to sow it early in September.

Another important advantage is gained by renovating pastures in this way. We avoid all necessity of fencing off that portion of the land which is to be plowed—we can choose our ground, and take up one, two, or more acres out of a dozen and leave other parts untouched, letting the cattle run over the whole as freely as if no seed was sown.

This is a great saving of labor in fencing; and people who have but one single pasture and no fencing materials, can have no excuse for suffering their old pastures to lie fifty years without an attempt to make them profitable.—*Mass. Plowman.*

From the same.

SOWING RYE WITH GRASS SEED AND FEEDING OUT.

SIR—A subscriber from Wrentham, to your paper, wishes to be informed whether grass seed sowed this fall with rye, for feeding next summer, will take as well when the rye is suffered to ripen and is taken off by the sickle, as when no rye is sowed.

Now, Mr Editor, I will let you know my experience in this matter. I have plowed my pasture and sowed rye to feed off, a number of years, and I think that the grass does far better to feed the rye off than to reap it.

I had a piece sowed to feed off twentyone years ago, and my neighbors told me if I suffered my cows to feed it off, they hoped I should have to pay two dollars per bushel for rye. So that year I reaped the rye and a very good piece of rye I had; but where the rye was large I did not have any grass, though it never failed to do well when I have let my cows feed the rye off.

Last year I plowed a piece in August and sowed a double quantity of rye, and on part of it I sowed the grass seed when I sowed the rye, and on the other part I sowed the grass seed last March, and that I sowed in March, I should say was four times as good as that I sowed in August.

I believe there is no risk in sowing grass seed in March. I have sowed it more or less for these twentyfive years, and I never have had poor luck: as people say, it always has done extraordinarily well.

In 1839, I plowed one of my pastures and planted it with corn and potatoes in 1840, with one shovelfull of manure in the hill. After I had taken the crop off, in the fall, I sowed rye, plowing and levelling as well as we could with harrow and hoes. In March, 1841, I sowed my grass seed—herdsgrass, redtop and clover; part of the land very wet and part very dry; and I never had grass do any better. You must remember I let my cows feed it all summer.

I have plowed my ground for planting for the last two years the last week in August, and have done nothing to it only harrow it in the spring, and it is about as good planting as ground that was planted the year before.

Respectfully, yours,

LEVI PARKER.

Wilmington, Aug. 8, 1842.

DESTROY THE WEEDS.

It is an old proverb and a true one, that "one year's seeding makes seven years' weeding." To eradicate thoroughly the plants to which the seed of one parent will give birth, is a labor of no small difficulty. Some species of noxious weeds are prolific beyond measure, and if suffered to run to seed, on soils devoted to cultivation, and which are adapted for their reception and growth, are of incalculable evil, and the source of no small vexation and waste of time.

It is an excellent plan to go over our cultivated lands, therefore, in the early period of autumn, and carefully pull up and destroy every weed that can be found. No matter how insignificant it may be, ing appearance, it will assuredly produce seed, and this seed, when sowed broad cast by the winds, will vegetate and produce a progeny which will be eradicated only by the greatest care. There is nothing, indeed, which reflects more discredit upon a farmer, than the sight of fields infested and overrun with weeds. The thistle and the mullen are ever the companions of the sluggard, and wherever found, indicate a state of indolence and inactivity on the part of the owner, deserving only the severest reprehension and rebuke. Some farmers are in the habit of gathering up the weeds, &c., that grow about their premises, and placing them in their yards and styes. But this is a pernicious practice, and will never be indulged where any respect is paid, either to facile cultivation or the health and cleanliness of the crop.

With many, a very erroneous opinion appears to prevail as to the strength of the heat engendered by dung while undergoing the process of fermentation; the general supposition being that it is sufficiently powerful utterly to destroy the vitality of any seed, however indurated may be the pericarps which may be deposited in the mass. This supposition, however, is groundless, as the fermentation never (unless in particular circumstances,) is found to rise sufficiently high to effect this end. The seeds of sorrel, mullen, and white-weed, are in no wise injured as respects their vitality, even when exposed to the intensest heat that can be produced in this way without an actual combustion of the dung. On the contrary, all the above named seeds are actually benefited by it. The heat thus produced, induces an early germination, and by the time the soil is fit for the reception of the manure, the youthful weeds are in a state of development which enables them, when transferred to the soil, to take root before those, upon the timely germination and subsequent healthiness and strength of which the hopeful husbandman bases his expectations of a crop. In this way what was judged to be judicious economy, results, ultimately, in a ruinous and almost suicidal waste. The little manure he gains by the decomposition of the weeds, is purchased at an outlay of no small labor and expense, and, what is still worse, his fields, instead of being purged of their noxious tenants, the weeds, are more prodigally infested than before. They,

therefore, who regard cleanliness of cultivation as a desirable object of attainment, should destroy the noxious weeds which infest their premises, *while green*. This is easily done, but if any should escape the scythe or hand, let them be gathered carefully together in some convenient place, and burned. The above processes are easy as regards their execution, and the accomplishment of the object aimed at, sure.—*Maine Cult.*

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.

In the freshet which lately overflowed and devastated a large portion of the Roanoke country, not only the growing crops were utterly swept away, but large quantities of old corn were destroyed in the barns, carrying distress to all around. The immediate effect was to increase the price of that article from $2 a barrel, at which it had been selling, to ten dollars. At this period of gloom, a wealthy planter on the Roanoke, perceiving that some men were disposed to extort upon the people, promptly ordered three thousand barrels of corn to his factor in Halifax, with positive instructions not to permit it to become a subject of speculation, but to sell it out in such parcels as the demands of the people might require, at three dollars a barrel, two dollars and fifty cents to be paid to him, the planter, and the balance to be retained by the merchant, as a commission for his trouble. The consequence of this generous act, as may be readily supposed, was to restore comfort and diffuse joy among a depressed population.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

☞This statement induces us to say that a similar course of action on the part of a Mr Joseph Porter, of Danvers, who died more than twenty years ago, has caused us to hold his memory in high esteem.

Somewhere along in the years of '13, '14 or '15, when New England crops were short, and the British cruisers along the coast interrupted the transfer of corn from the Middle States to the North, the price of corn was up to $2 per bushel. Then this Mr Porter, who had corn of his own raising, to spare, would sell to the *poor* for $1 33 per bushel, and would sell no more than four bushels to any one man, even though poor; and to those whose circumstances were comfortable, he would not sell at any price.

Such was the story, heard in our boyhood, and though we know little more of the man than this, we now seldom pass the farm on which he lived, without remembering the account, and thinking that he must have been a *good man*.—Ed. N. E. F.

TOMATO DUMPLING.

Although we have but little faith in the belief that the inventor of the tomato pills will ever be able to substitute his concentrated extract of tomato for calomel, yet we verily do most conscientiously believe, that the day is not distant when tomato dumplings and puddings will be just as fashionable on the dinner table, as *bustles* now are with the ladies. In the manner of composition, mode of cooking, and sauce, the good housewife must proceed the same as she would with an apple dumpling, with this exception, that care must be taken in *paring* the tomato, not to extract the seed, or break the *meat* in the operation of skinning it. We have eaten this vegetable raw, without any thing; cut up with vinegar, salt, pepper and mustard; fried in butter, and in lard, broiled and basted with butter; stewed with and without bread—with cream and with butter—and with a clear conscience we can say, we like them in every way they have been ever fixed for our palate. But of all the modes of dressing them known to us, we prefer them cooked in dumplings, for to us it appears that the *steaming* they receive in their dough envelopes, increases in a very high degree that delicate spicy flavor, which even in their uncooked state, make them such decided favorites of the epicure.—*Amer. Far.*

From the Chicago Agriculturist.

WELL, HOW'D YE DO IT?

Some forty years ago, on a New England holiday, I was seated in a room in company with some dozen of my playmates, amusing ourselves by beholding the slight-of-hand tricks of some ventriloquist. The performer, in the course of the amusements, began to squeak and squeal like a very small pig; and, when our ears and eyes were all attention, he conveyed the sound of this intense, half-suffocated squealing directly under the spot where one of the young urchins sat crouched in the middle of the floor, who instantly tumbled over upon all fours, and, after looking earnestly about for the pig, came to a stand, and looking the ventriloquist full in the face, said, "*Well, how'd ye do it?*"

Although this question and the peculiar circumstances—taken, as the young lad was, by surprise—produced much laughter at the time, and was continued by way of byword to the no small annoyance of our young Jonathan, yet I have often found a like query arising in my own mind, and have, many a time, in good sober earnest, exclaimed, "*Well, how did ye do it?*"

When, on a long winter evening, I was engaged in some knotty game with a youth whose mental energies I considered not much superior to my own; and when, after having expended all my skill in tact and manœuvre, I found myself fairly beaten, I would, in a half earnest sort of a jesting way, vociferate, "*Well, how'd ye do it?*"

When I was just entering on the busy scenes of life, and had begun to contend among men for the meed of praise which public opinion is wont to bestow on mechanical skill and dexterous manhood; and when, after a somewhat continued succession of prosperous effort, I have found myself outdone by some brother of the trade, I have said, "*Well*"—and always succeeded in making his excellence a part of my own, just in proportion as I succeeded in understanding the highly important "*how did ye do it?*"

When I had gathered around me some of the comforts of life, and was beginning to enjoy some of the comforts of agricultural employment, I found myself associated with a class of men eager to merit the praise of having growed the most abundant crop—of having produced the best specimen of agriculture; and as often as I find myself superseded in this most laudable game by a farmer of less means than I possess, I frankly acknowledge "*Well*," and then set myself to know the "*how did ye do it?*"

Now, Mr Editor, when the toils of the day are over, and I am refreshed by my evening repast, I sit down elated with the buoyancy of the hope of brighter days, when rich harvests will be made to cover our wide-spread fertile prairies, almost solely by the labor of the ox and horse,—in short, when the ox shall both sow and reap, and haul to market our various products. I take up your valuable paper to learn the advances that are making, and to gain the wished-for knowledge of agriculture; and when I read of "great yields of corn," ranging from 90 to 124 bushels to the acre; and when I read of Mr Dunlap's *one hundred and thirtynine* bushels, and of Col. Walker's *one hundred and seventy bushels to the acre*, and not one word about the previous preparation of the ground, or the management of the crop, I cannot help exclaiming, "*Well, well! how did ye do it?*"

P. S.—When I write again, I will tell you how I raised 16,250 lbs. of ears of corn to the average of one acre, and how I have raised *one hundred and thirty bushels* of good wheat to an averaged acre.

Sangamon Co., Ill. W. B. IDE.

Note.—Most capital—all but the P. S. That we are at a loss to understand. If Mr I. means literally what he says, we will ask him a dozen times, if necessary to obtain the information, "*How did ye do it?*"—*Ed.*

EASTWARD HO!

There is no mistake now, we presume, that the long contested boundary is settled, and the line so well defined, that there is no sort of difficulty in telling where it is, and in whose dominions you are when in that section of the country. The "disputed territory" is now a thing of history, rather than of present existence, and the terms of the treaty by which the dispute is ended, as far as Maine is concerned, are advantageous. We therefore advise those who wish to go to a "wild lot," to walk over to the Aroostook or St. John, and look out a place to suit their convenience and taste, and forthwith commence operations. The time cannot be long before lumbering operations in that region will increase in extent, and the whole length of the St. John, from the ocean to its source, be "*vexed*" by "live Yankees," engaged in the business. These must have supplies for their men and their teams; and all that the farmers of that section can raise in the shape of breadstuffs, beef, pork, potatoes, grain and hay, will meet with a ready sale at their very doors. All that you can make of clothing in the domestic way, will also meet with ready sale—such as stockings, mittens, shirts, coats, &c. &c. In addition to all this, those who migrate into that country will require supplies until they can raise some for themselves, so that there cannot be a reasonable doubt that agricultural products will meet with a ready sale there and good prices for many years to come. Indeed we do not at present know of a location where a fairer prospect is held out for the industrious and enterprising young man than in that part of our State.—*Maine Farmer.*

The Hon. Henry Clay has recently been presented with a plow, by Messrs. H. Hays & Co., of Louisville. In acknowledging the receipt of it, Mr Clay says:

"Among my earliest recollections, is that of having, when a boy, followed the plow. In the evening of life, I shall renew and cultivate my acquaintance with this old companion, one of the best and most faithful friends of man. * *

God speed the plow and the plow maker."

The Barre Gazette estimates the loss to Worcester county by reason of the effects of bad weather upon mown hay, at $50,000.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1842.

MUCK.

The mud or muck from the pond holes and swamps must not be forgotten next month. The low places are more wet than usual at this season of the year, and it is on that account less convenient working there than in most seasons. But generally "where this is a will there is a way." Don't omit because of the wet to try to do something. Get out this valuable material for compost. There can be no question that one load of stable manure mixed with two loads of some kind of swamp muck, is as valuable for the land as three loads of stable or barn manure. We cannot question this without questioning the judgment, and almost the veracity of many of the best agriculturists and best men. And there is another substance abundant in many places, to which we would ask attention as an ingredient to mix with the meadow mud—we mean *sand*. Knowing that floriculturists have found it beneficial to put some sand where they plant bulbous roots, we thought it might be well to have sand in our compost for ruta bagas. Accordingly we mixed sand and swamp muck in nearly equal proportions, for the reception of crushed bone and salt ley. The action of the sand in pulverizing the mud, was speedy and very great. The action is partly mechanical, but we think it has a chemical action also. The alkali in the sand probably combines with the acid of the muck, and improves it as a manure. We cannot give results yet, but our crop of ruta bagas is now more promising than any other that we have ever grown. Many farmers can conveniently mix muck and sand, and we solicit them to make experiments, more or less extensive, according to their faith in its utility, or to their convenience. The sand itself would be useful on very many fields—more than is usually supposed. We cannot give a rule by which to determine where it would be serviceable, better than this: where the mould-board of the plow takes a perfect polish; in other words, where the plow is not *scratched*, there, generally, sand would be serviceable.

When you have taken out your muck, then, if you have not done it before, obtain Dr. Dana's Muck Manual, or some other work to guide your judgment in its use, or to give you suggestions. Do not distrust your own good sense and sound judgment so much as to fear to read: you are never obliged to put in practice any thing but what *promises* to be useful on your farm.

While you are getting out muck, "kill," if you can, "two birds with one stone." Take the muck where ditches are needed to drain your wet meadows. These meadows contain the most profitable of all lands, if you can but free them from their excess of water.

WET MEADOW PLOW.

When attempting last year to plow our wet or peaty meadow, we found that where the surface was coated with two, three or four inches of a sponge-like moss, the moss would collect upon the cutter so as to throw the plow out. Also we found that where the sward was tough, being composed mostly of the roots of what is called by farmers here, wire-hassock grass (i. e. a round short grass, growing in bunches,) that the share of the plow was not wide enough. For the strip of the furrow two or three inches wide, under which the share did not pass, contained uncut roots strong enough to bring the furrow back into its natural position, as soon as the plow had passed. Hoping to remedy these evils, we obtained a wheel to the plow, that had a rolling cutter revolving upon it. This cutter opens a way through the moss, in which the perpendicular cutter follows without obstruction. The evil of "choaking" is thus successfully avoided. Also, we obtained from Mr Howard, a point for his E. 2 plow, that is three or four inches wider than the points generally used on that plow, and is so tempered that it can be ground and kept sharp. We now have a better plow for work in the meadows than we have ever seen elsewhere; but we can give a better model than the instrument we have procured. By increasing the width of the share without adding to its length, we have such a form as does not cut advantageously. The angle at which the edge of the share strikes the roots, is too large. The mosses and fibrous roots some of the way are shoved along before the edge; they mat over it;—these make the work hard for the team, and press the plow too much to land. This trouble occurs principally where the surface is mossy and soft. The plow is, in its present form, an improvement upon all that we have tried before, but it would be much better had we have increased the length of the share while we added to its width. A good plow for such lands as we are trying to work upon, is very much wanted. We give this account of the difficulties to be overcome which our own experience has met with, and of our partial success in overcoming them; hoping thus to lead our correspondents and readers to do the same; and thus enable the plow-makers to go intelligently to work in their efforts to furnish something that shall meet the general want.

DYNAMOMETER.

This instrument for measuring, or rather weighing the amount of strength put forth by the team in moving the plow, can now be had in this city. Messrs. Prouty & Mears have made one for the Essex County Agricultural Society, and we presume they would be willing to make for others who may want.

MARSH OR MEADOW HORSE-SHOE.

Mr H. F. Glover, of Dedham, has left at the Agricultural Warehouse of Messrs. Breck & Co., samples of the shoe used to prevent the miring of horses on soft grounds. These must be valuable for use in taking hay from many of the salt marshes, and for much of the work on the wet meadows which our farmers are reclaiming. We know not the price, but the appearance of the article leads us to suppose that it can be furnished for three or four dollars per set.

ONION CROP.

This crop, which is very extensively cultivated in Danvers, has, during the rains and fogs of the month, been struck with a mildew which has entirely checked the growth. We noticed last week that a large part of the crop was already pulled. The size of the onions is apparently from half to two thirds what they would have attained without this check.

COMPOST.

Be collecting coarse water grasses, brakes, &c. for litter or for the compost heap. Bring together, as you can find time, loam, soil, meadow mud, sand, clay, wash from the roadside, &c. &c., for the purpose of making composts suited to your different soils. Fear not that you will get the pile too large—the longer it remains unused, and the oftener it is thrown over, the better it will become.

Apples.—Enough of them.

CORN AND OTHER CROPS.

The growth of corn appears large—above the average. It would mature faster had we more sun than has shown upon us recently; but with the ordinary September weather, it will do well.

Potatoes, and the roots generally, promise to be abundant.

Squashes, where they escaped the worm that preys in the root, are flourishing. The marrow squash generally suffered more than any other from the worm. We have seen but one field of this variety that has not been injuriously thinned off. That field is near the Ocean House, on Phillips' Beach, Lynn, and immediately upon the sea shore. How far has the *salt* from the ocean water preserved these vines? This field of an acre or two apparently, is completely covered with luxuriant vines, and the fruit *near the borders*—the only part we examined—is abundant.

EFFECTS OF THE RAIN AND CLOUDS.

Much hay and grain have been destroyed by the long continuance of wet, cloudy and warm weather of August. Some individuals will suffer loss from the peculiarity of last month's weather; but while some hay and grain have been ruined, the later crops and the grass upon the mown fields have been growing luxuriantly, so that there may on the whole be a no less quantity of agricultural products preserved, than would have been with a dryer state of the atmosphere.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 27, 1842.

Wm. Oliver, Esq., of Dorchester, presented a specimen of the Tyson Pear, introduced by B. V. French, Esq., of Braintree, from Dr. Pease, of Philadelphia, and said to be superior to the Sickle. The specimen exhibited by Mr Oliver was premature, and of course not a fair specimen. We hope to see this variety on our tables when it shall be in perfection. At present we think favorably of it. Its size and flavor are decidedly good. It bids fair to rank among our best early varieties.

Col. T. H. Perkins, of Brookline, by his gardener, presented some very fine specimens of the President Peach, and two varieties of melons.

J. Fisk Allen, Esq., of Salem, presented Summer Bon Chretien, Summer Francreal, and Julienne Pears; Early Royal George and Gross Mignonne Peaches.

By Hovey & Co., some fine specimens of Duane's Purple Plums.

By Mr A. Bowditch, Chelmsford—Bartlett Pears.

By Mr George Walsh, of Charlestown—Green Gage Plums.

E. Edes Bradshaw, Esq., of Charlestown, presented two dishes of extra fine Plums, var. Duane s Purple.

Mr Samuel Pond, of Cambridgeport, made his usual fine display of Plums—among them we noticed som fine specimens of the Washington, White Gage, Duane's Purple and Smith's Orleans.

The specimens of the Bolmer Washington Plum, presented by Mr Samuel R Johnson, of Charlestown, were very fine,

By J. Lovett 2d, Esq., of Beverly—Bezy Blanc Pears; Prince's Imperial, and Bingham Plums; also, a fine melon.

Mr Leonard Stone, of Watertown, presented fair specimens of Bolmer's Washington Plums.

From Amon D. Williams, Esq., of Roxbury—Apples, var. William's Favorite.

From Dr. John C. Howard, of Brookline, some Bergamotte Rouge Pears.

Mr Samuel Salisbury, of East Cambridge, presented specimens of Black Hamburg and St. Peter's Grapes.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER.

The warm and wet weather has been propitious for the growth of weeds. Pull them out of the corn-fields and the root grounds. By all means prevent their maturing their seeds, or they will bury them in your soil, and spring up another year in greater abundance.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

☞The annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will take place at their Rooms, 23 Tremont Row, (opposite the Savings Bank) on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, 14th, 15th, and 16th of September.

Choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers are respectfully solicited from the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and from the lovers of the science of Horticulture generally. Committees will be in attendance to receive contributions on Monday and Tuesday, 12th and 13th of September, and will retain the specimens sent subject to the order of the owner.

A list, giving the names of the specimens of Fruits and Flowers presented, is respectfully requested.

By order, SAMUEL WALKER,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Aug. 31 3w

NOTICE.

Mass. Horticultural Rooms,
Saturday, Aug. 20th, 1842.

A meeting of the *Committee of General Arrangements*, will be held at the Hall of the MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, on Saturday, *third* day of September, at 1-2 past 11 o'clock, A. M, a general, and punctual attendance is requested.

Per order S. WALKER,
Aug. 24. 2w *Chairman.*

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Gardenof the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending August 28.

August, 1842.	5 A.M.	12, M.	7, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 22	57	80	66	E.
Tuesday, 23	58	83	67	E.
Wednesday, 24	52	74	65	S. E.
Thursday, 25	57	72	64	E.
Friday, 26	68	75	74	E.
Saturday, 27	71	80	71	S. E.
Sunday, 28	69	75	67	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, August 29, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 500 Beef Cattle, 1400 Stores, 5000 Sheep and 820 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.* We reduce our quotations to correspond to sales. Extra $5 00. First quality, $4 50 a 4 75. Second quality, $4 00 a 4 25. Third quality $3 00 a 3 75.

Stores.—A large number were at market, and but few sales effected, most of which were driven out of the market to peddle. We noticed two year old sold from $8 to 12. Selected and three year old, from $14 to 20.

Sheep —Dull. Ordinary lots were sold from 75 to 88cts. better qualities from $1,00 to 1,33. Wethers, from 1 25, to $1 62.

Swine.—Lots to peddle, 2 3-4 a 4 for sows and 3 3-4 a 4 for Barrows. At retail from 3 to 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 8 a 10 c. Flax Seed, $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $5 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The market for good descriptions of mealing Corn continues to sustain the improvement noticed in the last report.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 63 to 64—Southern, round yellow, old, 61 a 62—Southern flat yellow, new, 58 a 59—do. do. white do. 54 a 55—do New Orleans, 45 a 53—Barley — a — —Rye, Northern, 65 a 67 —do. Southern, 60 a 62 — Oats, Southern, 25 a 28—Northern do. 00 to 30—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 25.—Shorts, per double bush. 22 a 25—Bran, 20 a 21.

FLOUR. The market has been exceedingly depressed throughout the week, with a further reduction in prices.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $5 50 a 5 62 —do. wharf, $0 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, $0 00 a — —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $5 25 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, lowl'd 4 mos. $5 37 a 0 00 —Alexandria, wharf mountain, —@ 00 a — —Georgetown, $0 00 a 0 00—Richmond Canal, $0 00 a 0 00 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 37 a 0 00— do fancy brands $5 50 a 0 00 — Ohio via Canal. $5 00 a 5 25—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $0 00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. The business of the week for Beef and Pork exhibits no improvement on former quotations, and sales have been restricted to the immediate wants of dealers.

Beef—Mess 4 1-0. new bbl. $9 00 a 9 25—Navy—$7 00 a 7 50.—No. 1, 6 25 a 6 50—do Prime $4 00 a 4 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $11 0 a 11 50—do Clear $10 00 a 10 50 do. Mess, 7 50 a 8 00—do Prime $5 00 a 6 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $5 00 a 5 50 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $10 00 a 10 50 — Butter, shipping, 6 a 10—do store, uninspected, 10 a 12—do dairy, 17 a 20,—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins 6 1-2 a 7 — do South and Western, 6 a 7 Hams, Boston, 6 a 7 — do Southern and Western, 4 a 6—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 5 a 6—do new milk, 6 a 7.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 4 cts per pound.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood do 35 a 37—Do 3-4 do 32 a 35—Do. 1-2 do 30 a 32 -1-4 and common do 25 a 28 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25— Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean,—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 28 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

The picking has commenced, and in the course of ten or fifteen days new Hops will be in the market. The crop equals the expectations of growers, both in point of quality and quantity, prices will probably open at 8c. per lb.

1st sort. Mass. 1841 per lb 00 a 00.—2d do do do 0 a 0.

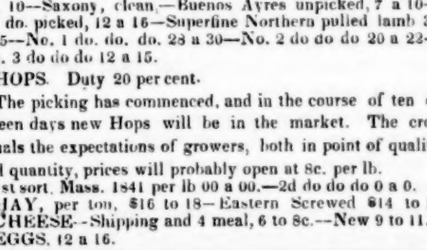
HAY, per ton, $16 to 18—Eastern Screwed $14 to 16

CHEESE.—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS. 12 a 16.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

This is a splendid article. It will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has be n very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

SOUTHDOWN STOCK.

For sale by the subscriber at the foot of Atwell's Avenue in the city of Providence, one imported Southdown Buck, Six Ewes and four Lambs. The above are of the purest blood, and second to none in the country.

June 8. 8w JOHN GILES.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Those who intend to form plantations of the Strawberry are informed that the month of August is the most suitable time. By planting out the sets, early fruit may be obtained the next season.

The subscribers offer the following fine varieties for sale at reduced prices, viz:—

Early Virginia. Very early and prolific, a well known and highly esteemed variety, and decidedly the most profitable variety in cultivation. Price $1 per hundred.

Keen's Seedling. One of the largest and highest flavored varieties known. Price $2 per hundred.

Methven Castle. A late hardy variety, good bearer; fruit of the largest size. Price $2 per hundred.

English Wood. Well known as a late and very productive variety, succeeding and continuing in bearing several weeks after other sorts have disappeared from the market. Price $1 per hundred.

Bishop's Orange. A new and desirable variety, a very great bearer, and excellent quality. Price $4 per hundred.

Hovey's Seedling. Fruit of the very largest size, of superior quality perfectly hardy and a great bearer. The foliage of this splendid variety, is very beautiful, and is a great favorite with all who have cultivated it. One doll. per doz. Price $5 per hundred.

Royal Scarlet. Fruit long, oval shaped, free bearer and very hardy. Price $1 per hundred.

We have also a few dozen of the Downton, Myotts and Elton Strawberry plants; new varieties and very highly esteemed. Price 18 per doz.

J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston.

Aug. 10. 3w.

THIRD GRAND DAHLIA SHOW

Of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The third Annual Dahlia Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held at the Societys' room, No. 23 Tremont Row, on Thursday and Friday the 22d and 23d of September next, when premiums to the amount of upwards of $200 will be awarded for the best specimens.

A circular, containing a schedule of the prizes and the rules and regulations which will be observed in the exhibition of flowers, will be ready for distribution, and may be had on application, at the Societys' room, on the last Saturday in August.

All cultivators who intend to exhibit, must signify their intention to do so, and in what class or classes, *on, or before Saturday,* the 17th of September, at which time the Flower Committee, will meet at the Societys' room at 10 1-2 o'clock in the morning to appoint judges to decide upon the respective merits of the flowers, and award the prizes. All cultivators who do not signify their intention to exhibit on or before the above day, will be excluded from premiums.

All flowers must be arranged in the stands by 10 o'clock in the morning, in order to allow sufficient time for the judges to examine the flowers. The exhibition will be open to the public at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Per order of the Committee. C. M. HOVEY,
Chairman.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK, & CO. No. 51 & 52, North Market st., Boston. July 13

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price $1.

Boston, April 13.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUSE OF, AND CURE FOR HARD TIMES.

By an Old Farmer of 1788.

I profess myself to be an honest farmer, for I can say that no man could ever charge me with a dishonest action. I see with great grief, that all the country is afflicted, as well as myself. Every one is complaining, and telling his grievances, but I find they do not tell how their troubles came on them. I know it is common for people to throw the blame of their own misdeeds on others, or at least to excuse themselves of the charge. I am in great tribulation; but to keep up the character of an honest man, I cannot in conscience say that any one has brought my troubles on me but myself. "Hard times—no money," says every one. A short story of myself will show how it came to be hard times with me and no money at the age of sixtyfive, who have lived well these forty years.

My parents were poor, and they put me at twelve years of age, to a farmer, with whom I lived till I was twentyone. My master fitted me out with two stout suits of homespun and four pairs of shoes. At twentytwo I married me a wife, a very good young woman she was. We took a farm of forty acres on rent. By industry we gained fast. I paid my rent punctually, and laid by money. In ten years, I was able to buy myself a farm of sixty acres, on which I became my own tenant. I then in a manner grew rich, and soon added another sixty acres, with which I was contented. My estate increased beyond all account: I bought several acres of outland for my children, who amounted to seven when I was fortyfive years of age. About this time I married my eldest daughter to a clever lad, to whom I gave one hundred acres of land. This daughter had been a working, dutiful girl, and therefore I fitted her out well, and to her mind; for I told her to take of the best of my wool and flax, and to spin herself gowns, coats, stockings, &c.; nay I suffered her to buy some cotton to make into sheets, as I was determined to do well by her.

At this time my farm gave me and my whole family support on the produce of it, and left me, one year with another, one hundred and fifty dollars, for I never spent more than ten dollars a year, which was for salt, nails, &c. Nothing to wear, eat or drink was purchased any where, as my farm provided all. With this saving, I put my money to interest, bought cattle, fatted them, and made great profit.

In two years after, my second daughter was courted. My wife says, "Come, you are now rich; you know Molly had nothing but what she spun, and no other clothing has ever come into our house for any of us. Sally must be fitted out a little; she ought to fare as well as neighbor N.'s Betty." "Well, wife, it shall be as you think best. I have never been stingy, but it seems to me that what we spin at home would do." However, wife goes to town in a few days, and returns with a calico gown, a calimanco petticoat, a set of stone teacups, half a dozen pewter teaspoons—things that were never seen in my house before. They cost but little—I did not feel it—and I confess I was pleased to see them. Sally was as well fitted out as any girl in the parish. In three years more, my third daughter had a spark, and wedding being concluded upon, wife again comes for the purse; but when she returned, what did I see? a silken gown, silk for a hat, a looking-glass, china tea geer, &c. and a hundred other things, with the empty purse. Then followed family jealousies and quarrels—Molly ought to be fitted out as well as Betsey. Good homespun and cotton fixens were ruled as vulgar, and white feathers and silks must take their place; Sal's husband must speculate in stocks, backed by my endorsement; but *he* had all the fun of speculating, and *I* all the miseries of *paying*. Then children came tumbling into the world, and grand-pa must be their treasury department for all things needful. Nothing was heard but arrangements for journeys, balls, parties, and such like.

In about a year, Bet's husband made a mistake, and signed somebody else's name to a check, instead of his own: he was arrested and sent to jail, and I had to spend half of my earnings to get him out. Sal's husband died, leaving a legacy of nine children, whom, with the mother, I 've got to support. Bet's eldest boy was trained for a doctor—took his degree, and sent his first six patients out of the world by improper treatment—for which he had to fly the land, leaving his dear incumbrance *attaches* on my purse.

I could fill your paper with further particulars, but that might not be so agreeable to your readers. I will only say in regard to hard times, let every man exercise the ability nature has given, in his proper and prescribed sphere—let contentment reign within the breast, nor envy reach its threshhold. Regard not the apparent glitter of thy neighbor, nor aim at an equality beyond your comprehension; live more to please yourself, and less to please other people—be frugal, industrious and just—bring your ideas down to a proper level, nor let them be disturbed by bad example. So shall you avoid the mishaps I have experienced in family matters, and rejoice in old age over a life well applied, with just hopes for peace hereafter.—*Selected.*

Trifles.—Trifles are not to be despised. The nerve of a tooth, not so large as the finest cambric needle, will sometimes drive a man to distraction. A musquito can make an elephant absolutely mad. The coral rock which causes a navy to founder, is the work of a worm. The warrior that withstood death in a thousand forms, may be killed by an insect. Small pleasures make up the sum of human happiness. The first glass of wine that was drank, led to all the horrors, miseries and crimes that have sprung from drunkenness, and darkened the earth for centuries.—*Selected.*

Grammatical.—We do n't know who originated the following, but it 's a good one at all events:

"Bobby, what is steam?"

"Boiling water."

"That 's right—compare it."

"Positive *boil*, comparative *boiler*, superlative *bust!*"—*Post.*

Bass.—What is *tic dolereux?*

Dr. Humm.—It is a disease which arises when one has spent the last *dollar* which he could get on *tick.*

Bass.—And *rues* the day he ever borrowed?

Dr. Humm.—That 's it.—*Bost. Post.*

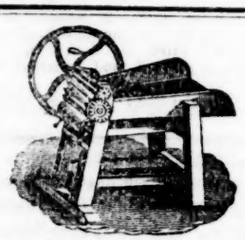
"If Brittannia rules the waves," said a sea-sick fellow in a storm, "I wish she 'd rule 'em *straighter.*"

Not Bad.—The Philadelphia Gazette perpetrates the following:

"Peter Snubnose says that his daddy told him many a time, that in old times there was a comet that had a *tail* so long that it reached half way across the sky, and on the end was written in Greek, *to be continued.*"

Goodness, aspersed by slander, may be compared to that finely tempered steel, which, though dimmed for a moment by the breath, presently assumes its accustomed brilliancy.

"I 'll help you out of this," as the powder said to the bullet.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.